

The Russellville Democrat.

JAMES E. BATTENFIELD, Editor.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

B. F. JOBE, Business Manager.

VOL. 1.

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

NO. 16

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED AT—
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS,
Every Thursday Morning,
By the Russellville Printing Association

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	12 M.
1 square	\$3.00	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
2 squares	4.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
3 squares	5.00	11.00	18.00	30.00
4 squares	6.00	13.00	21.00	35.00
1 column	25.00	60.00	90.00	150.00

Cards or communications of a personal character, if addressed to the Editor, will be published free of charge, and at the usual rates, and strictly in advance.

Communications for the Agricultural Department should be sent in by 12 M. Friday. Those intended for the Editorial or local departments by Wednesday noon. Advertisements by Wednesday morning.

Special notices double the above rates. Editorial notices twenty-five cents a line for the first and fifteen cents for each additional insertion. All transient advertisements cash in advance. Marriage and obituary notices not to exceed four lines, free; over four lines twenty cents per line.

TERMS:

1 year (in advance)	\$1.50
6 months	.75
3 months	.40
Single copy, 5 cents.	

The DEMOCRAT is the best advertising sheet in the State. Its extensive circulation in the Southwest, among the planters, merchants and business men, renders it especially desirable to those who wish to reach the general and substantial public by advertising their respective business and interests.

THE DEMOCRAT

Has the largest circulation of any paper in the State, outside of Little Rock, and is not surpassed by any other paper in the South and West being circulated in nearly every town and city in the south and west, and read by an intelligent, enterprising people.

Woman's name put on our new Subscription book, without the money paid down. Don't ask us to send the DEMOCRAT without the money, for you will positively be refused,—one and all.

All bills with our advertisers are to be settled at the end of every month without fail, and advertisements not settled for at that time will be discontinued, without notice, unless special arrangements are made.

All local notices must be paid for at the rate of ten cents per line, for each insertion. This rule is imperative and must be adhered to.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

EAST:	
ARRIVES	2:55 p.m.
DEPARTS	8:15 a.m.
WEST:	
ARRIVES	8:15 a.m.
DEPARTS	2:55 p.m.
NORTH:	
ARRIVES, Mon., Wed., and Fri.	11:00 a.m.
DEPARTS	1:00 p.m.
SOUTH:	
ARRIVES	8:30 a.m.
DEPARTS	2:15 p.m.

The Eastern, Western and Southern mails arrive and depart daily, Sundays excepted.

J. ARTHUR ERWIN, P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Main street. Services every fourth Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. H. SMITH, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—On Main street. Services every third Sabbath. All are invited to attend. Rev. W. W. Crawford, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH South—every second Sabbath. All are invited to attend. Rev. W. J. DODSON, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Every first and third Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. E. JONES, Pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL at the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 9 o'clock a. m. All children and parents are respectfully invited to attend. E. J. WILSON, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. B. Dalton, preaches every second Lord's day in each month, and Saturday night before, at the Prairie Grove church, one mile east of Russellville.

Fraternal.

MASONRY—Meet on Main street on the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Russell, W. M. J. H. Lewis, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Meet every Wednesday night of each week. J. F. MUNDAY, W. G. T., JOHN A. LEWIS, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, A. H. GARLAND.
Secretary of State, B. B. BRAYLEY.
Auditor, W. R. MILLER.
Treasurer, T. J. CHURCHILL.
Attorney General, J. S. SMITH.
County State lands, J. S. SMITH.
Circuit Judge, J. B. EAKIN.
Clerk of Chancery Court, A. E. WHITE.
Adjutant General, C. H. WOOD.
Chief Justice, E. H. ENGLISH.
Associates, W. M. Harrison, and David Walker.

5th Judicial District.

Composed of the counties of Pope, Johnson, Franklin, Crawford, Sebastian, Searber and Yell.
Circuit Judge, W. W. MANSFIELD.
Prosecutor, J. P. BYRNE.

4th Senatorial Dist.

Senator, CHAS. E. TOBEY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative, N. D. SHINN.
Sheriff, J. S. JONES.
Clerk, J. B. EAKIN.
County Judge, FRANK THATCHER.
Assessor, G. W. O'NEAL.
Treasurer, S. R. PARKER.
Coroner, J. M. LANGFORD.
Surveyor, J. S. POTTS.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. B. ERWIN.
Recorder, H. F. WHITE.
Treasurer, W. A. WOOTEN.
Sewer Commissioner, J. W. RUSSELL.
Towa Marshal, C. C. LURIE.

Men Who Win Women.

God has so made the sexes that women, like children, cling to men; lean upon them as though they were superior in mind and body. They make them the suns of their systems, and they and their children revolve around them. Men are Gods, if they but knew it, and woman burning incense at their shrines. Women, therefore, who have good minds and pure hearts want men to lean upon. Think of their reverence for a drunkard, a liar, a fool, or a libertine. If a man would have a woman to do him homage, he must be manly in every sense; a true gentleman, not after the Chesterfield school, but polite, because his heart is full of kindness to all; one who treats her with respect, even deference, because she is a woman; who never condescends to say silly things to her; who brings her up to his level, if his mind is above hers; who is never over-anxious to please, but is always anxious to do right; who has no time to be frivolous with her. Always dignified in speech and act; who never spends too much upon her; never yields to temptation, even if she puts it in his way; who is ambitious to make his mark in the world, whether she encourages him or not; who is never familiar with her to the extent of being an adopted brother or cousin; who is not over-careful about dress; always pleasant and considerate, but always keeping his place of the man, the head, and never losing it. Such deportment, with noble principles, a good mind, energy and industry, will win any woman in the world who is worth winning.

Self-Made Men.

"If you are to be an exception," said Mr. Crabbe to his young friend, "you will be the first in all my observation and experience. You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it fifty men, who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who make their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, state and federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of the state or nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man on his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long, to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon will soon slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find that, in this instance, that I am mistaken."

Staving business—making barrels.

Mrs. Gubbins says her husband is like a tallow candle he always smokes when he goes out.

Mr. Sherry, of Indiana, has become pale Sherry on being arrested for obtaining money on a worthless draft.

Now then as there is no longer any occasion for secrecy, won't Mr. Spinner be kind enough to tell us what the two initials to his name really are.

Some ingenious observer has discovered that there is a remarkable resemblance between a baby and wheat, since it is cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

Practical Thoughts.

A cool head, an investigating mind, a warm heart, and diligent hands, with benevolence and honesty, piety and perseverance, will insure success in any laudable undertaking within the sphere of personal ability; will secure respectability in virtuous society, and enable us to meet death with composure. A cool head will save us from the embarrassments and disgrace which passionate people often experience. By investigation, we learn the nature of things, and how to adapt means to ends. Sympathy and kindness to others will enlist their interest in our behalf. Diligence, which effects something every moment, will accomplish much in the aggregate of time. The spirit of true benevolence will aid in forming habits of industry and economy; and this is of great importance, especially to those who wish to accomplish much with small means. Strict honesty is always "the best policy," and will secure the confidence of all but those who are so jealous they can trust nobody but themselves. True piety will give confidence in our Creator, and encourage perseverance, and sometimes be accomplished, and with it no one will ever accomplish much.—[New England Offering.]

Good Advice.

Whatever be your calling, be proud of it. Are you a shoemaker? Try to make a better shoe than any other man can make. Yes, whatever your trade or profession, excel in it if you can.

Bear in mind that any kind of honest labor is honorable, but choose well. "In whatever you sweat, indulge your taste." If you like the free life and honest labor of a farmer, do not drag out long years in the study of law or medicine, for that would only be "vanity and vexation of spirit;" but go immediately to the farm, and in the life you love enjoy that perfect peace of mind peculiar to every individual that feels he is in his fort, doing what God designed he should, and who will never have to realize that cold, humiliating, and sickening feeling that his life has been a failure. Suffer not that feeling to creep over you, but be up and doing. "Look well to the ways of your footsteps." Keep clean the house of clay in which God has placed you. Touch not, taste not that which will corrupt it. Go not to your grave a composition, one-third whiskey, one-third tobacco, and the remaining third corruption, so filthy that even the ghouls and ravenous worms would scorn to touch you.

Be true to yourself. Deal honestly and plainly with your fellow-men. Remember that—

"The pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

Hard drinking—chewing ice.

An executive office—the hangman's.

Common pleas—please open the door.

A poor relation—telling an anecdote badly.

Sure to produce short crops—the barber's shears.

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by the foot.

Home stretch—the stretch across the maternal knee.

Order is Heaven's first law and it has never been repealed.

To make a tall man short try to borrow five dollars of him.

Speaking of the round world, much can be said on both sides.

A musician and a sailor should always know how to sound the C.

Waisting sweetness—putting your arm about a pretty woman.

Boston has a woman newspaper carrier who is eighty seven years old.

When horse cars have good conductors they are never struck by lightning.

Why is a compositor like a cripple? Because he can't get on with out a stick.

Nebraska Life.

A citizen of Nebraska thus posts an Eastern correspondent who speeded a variety of questions as to the territory and life there:

"What kind of a country do you live in?"

"Mixed and extensive. It is made up of land and water, principally."

"What kind of weather?"

"Long spells of weather are frequent. Our sunshine comes off, principally, in the day time."

"Have you plenty of water—and how got?"

"A good deal of water scattered about, and generally got in pails and whiskey."

"Is it hard?"

"Rather so, when you have to go half of a mile, and then wade in mud knee deep to get it."

"What kind of buildings?"

"Allegoric, Ionic, anti-balaric, logs and slabs. The buildings are chiefly out doors, and so low between joints that the chimneys all stick through the roof."

"What kind of society?"

"Good, bad, indifferent and mixed."

"Any aristocracy?"

"Nary one."

"What do your people do for a living?"

"Some work, some laze around—one's a shrewd business manager, and several drink whiskey."

"Is it cheap living there?"

"Only five cents a glass, and the water thrown in."

"Any taste for music?"

"Strong. Buzz and buck saws in the day time, and wolf-howling and cat-fighting in the night."

"Any pianos there?"

"No; but we have several cow bells and a tin pan in every family."

"What could a genteel family in moderate circumstances do for a living?"

"Work, shave notes, fish, hunt, steal—or if pinched, buy and sell town property."

H. G.'s Manuscript.

Horace Greeley's manuscript is notoriously bad, and it is said to require a printer of no ordinary skill to set up his copy if he happens to write in a hurry. The recent newspaper anecdote of an article headed "William H. Seward," which Mr. Greeley had returned to him set up "Richard III," is fresh in the minds of all; but an occurrence still more funny is related, which happened in the Tribune office, some years since:

A compositor had made so many errors in setting "the philosopher's" copy that it irritated him to such a degree that he wrote the type a letter, discharging him from farther duty. The compositor, being unable to decipher the contents of the note, on receiving it, took it to the foreman, who explained to him that it expressed that he was "not a careful man, and Mr. Greeley dispensed with his services." The man laid down his stick, put on his coat, and left. The next day he applied for a situation as assistant foreman in a large printing office in the same street. The proprietor inquired if he could bring a recommendation from his last employer.

"All I have is this letter from Mr. Greeley," said the young man, boldly, producing the document.

The worthy job printer scanned it some moments with a perplexed air. "H—m—m, careful man—services—signed, H. Greeley. Yes, that will do; we will engage you." And he did, and never learned till two years afterward that the "letter from Mr. Greeley" was one of discredit instead of commendation, as he had supposed.

It is noted that all great humorous are sober and sedate, with a melancholy cast of countenance. It is rather serious business to be funny.

Ever since we have heard of that Maine editor named T. Pot, we have been filled with anxiety to know if a trifle would make him boil over.

Spring Fashion Notes.

Braest pockets are in vogue again.

Japanese silk is not considered a serviceable fabric.

Colored braid borders on the edges of hats are found to be popular.

The Medicis basque, with long front and short back, is still popular.

Poppies promise to be used to excess as a trimming for summer bonnets.

Box-plaited blouses of pique, braided, are pretty and stylish for little boys.

There is a new yellow shade, called the Leghorn, for trimming bonnets and for scarfs.

Black cashmere aprons and basques will be worn till it is warm enough for grenadines.

Gray undressed linen is preferred to buff, on account of its service, though buff is not out of style.

A revival of the Knickerbocker goods is now shown. It is of pure wool, light texture, with knotted uneven threads of a dark shade woven in.

Very rich and showy ties now worn are made of crepe fise, with a square of point duchesse lace sewed in each end, or else with points of applique lace.

Beaded grenadines are now in the market, and can be purchased at the high price of \$6.50 per yard. How much will a polonaise cost for one season's wear?

Point duchesse lace is fashionably used again, and is brought out in combinations with round point. The meshes are those of point lace, while the flowers are duchesse.

Lace sleeveless jackets, high-necked or surplice, are now made of stripes of valenciennes insertion, and are shaped in beautiful patterns. Price from \$15 to \$25.

Even muslin wrought all over in open Hamburg patterns is offered again for polonaises and overdresses. Nothing is more stylish over dark, brown, blue or black silk skirt.

The prettiest overskirts for wash dresses have all their fullness held by shirring on the sides, and this shirring is arranged in drawing cases that can be loosened and easily "done up."

The brocaded scarfs of soft fabric are found at milliners and the impression is that they will be very much worn, both on the outside and inside the bonnet. The deep rich scarlet shade is the fashionable one.

Position plaits in the back of basques are revived. Ladies wishing to make old basques new again do so by adding to the lower part of the two middle forms a straight piece of silk laid in from twenty to twenty-five fine plaits.

"I'll come to thee when daylight sets," as the lamplighter said to the lamp.

The dog who leads the blind man to the different free lunches, is a bar pilot.

What word is always pronounced wrong, even by the best scholars?—Wrong.

What is it has a mouth and never speaks, and a bed and never sleeps?—A river.

It is said that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. The are grave Diggers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

Circular Letter of the Commissioners.

ARKANSIANS—We now urge, and will expect you to prepare, without delay, for "America's centennial." All material for exhibition, save that of a perishable nature, according to regulations and instructions, must be ready for delivery at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., during the coming winter. Articles of a perishable nature can be delivered afterward, before the opening day of the exhibition, May 10, 1876. Transportation and space, we trust, will be afforded to all who desire to contribute or exhibit. Get ready, and encourage each other to help

us in the good work. All should struggle to advance the prosperity of our people and benefit mankind.

CENTENNIAL FINANCE BOARD.

The act creating the centennial board of finance, approved June 1, 1872, for celebrating the centennial anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, appointed the following named persons for Arkansas:

State at Large—A. W. Bishop, Jas. Torrans, D. C. Casey and R. Weeks.

First District—John T. Jones and Wm. R. Miller.

Second district—Henry B. Morse and James W. Mason.

Third District—Irving W. Fuller and Sam. W. Williams.

For additional district—H. A. Millen and Joseph Stanley.

The powers and duties of this incorporate committee are defined by the act creating it. The object of this committee and scope of office in each state is to obtain funds, by every means at command, to aid in the grand celebration. National banks throughout the country are empowered to receive subscriptions, and were supplied with the necessary books and forms for that purpose.

CLASSIFICATION.

The general regulations for exhibitions in the United States allow ten departments, with subdivisions of classes and groups. The departments are as follows:

First—Raw material, mineral, vegetable and animal.

Second—Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extraction or combining processes.

Third—Textile and fertile fabrics, apparel, costumes and ornaments of the person.

Fourth—Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction, and in dwellings.

Fifth—Tools, implements, machines and processes.

Sixth—Motors and transportation.

Seventh—Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Eighth—Engineering, public works, architecture, etc.

Ninth—Plastic and graphic arts.

Tenth—Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of physical, intellectual and moral condition of man.

The following bureaus of administration were established by the executive committee at its last session, viz: Installation, transportation, foreign, machinery, agriculture, horticulture and fine arts. There will be a chief for each bureau, who will be subject to the directions of the director-general, and charged with the organization of the department assigned him, and the care of such subjects as may be entrusted to his bureau.

Applications for space should be addressed in form, as soon as practicable, to director-general A. T. Goshorn, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The county clerks in each county of the state will have a document showing the system of classification, form of application, all complete, for the exposition, and they will have authority to exhibit for all contributions for exhibition deposited with them, by parties or persons everywhere throughout the state, and will keep a careful record according to classification of the same.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

To urge forward the work as rapidly as possible, to carry out our plans for the success of the enterprise, an "advisory board," or committee, will be immediately formed at the capital, and co-operative county boards, or committees, at once organized in every county in the state. We must all endeavor to arouse emulation and excite local interest in the objects of the exhibition. The members elect of the present legislature, we trust, will be prominent in all the county co-operative boards. Throughout the state the representative from each county is solicited to act as chairman of the local co-operative boards, and to organize said boards, with county clerk as secretary.

State senators elect will in each senatorial district kindly act as an advisory to the county boards in their respective districts. Members of the press, the learned professions, and all state officers are cordially invited to render all possible assistance as honorary collateral co-operatives of the commission.

All local county boards, as soon as their organizations are completed, will report through their secretary to the chairman of the state advisory board at Little Rock, Col. H. L. Fletcher.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE,
GEO. E. DODGE,
Commissioners.

1875. 1875.

PROSPECTUS!

OF THE

RUSSELLVILLE DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

Russellville, Pope county, Ark.

THE DEMOCRAT,

WILL BE

An Advocate of Liberal

Progressive

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES,

—And a complete record of—

Current Events!

Both in and out of our county and State.

And devoted to

LOCAL,

POLITICAL,

COMMERCIAL,

AGRICULTURAL,

AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

EMPHATICALLY THE

"PEOPLES PAPER."

THE DEMOCRAT is thoroughly independent in its course, under no pledge or covenant to support the schemes or fortunes of any man or set of men, always having at heart first, the good of the people of Pope county, and of the state of Arkansas. It claims no right to lead or direct in politics, or any other sphere; but it does claim the right, and will fearlessly and at all times assert it, to speak its own opinions, on all matters coming within the scope of its duty as an independent journal. Whatever prominence it maintains in the affairs of this county or State, will be voluntarily accorded by the people who support it. In short the DEMOCRAT wishes to be judged solely upon its own merits as a local and state newspaper, having for its chief object the dissemination of the news of the day with such comments upon current topics as seem appropriate and are conscientiously entertained by its management. It will heartily support all movements, political or otherwise, which promise to further, and unhesitatingly oppose those which would jeopardize the interests of the people. In every department it will be as enterprising as its patronage will justify. Sensible men will approve the business management that limits expenditure to the bounds of income; only fools or enemies expect a degree of excellence in all points that can alone be attained by the possession of resources and income.

TERMS:

1 year (in advance) \$1.50

Six Months 75